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**UTILITY
PATENT APPLICATION
TRANSMITTAL**

(Only for new nonprovisional applications under 37 CFR 1.53(b))

Attorney Docket No. **ST9-99-145** Total Pages **78**

First Named Inventor or Application Identifier

Shyh-Mei Ho

Express Mail Label No. **EL487543635US****APPLICATION ELEMENTS**

See MPEP chapter 600 concerning utility patent application contents.

1. ☒ Fee Transmittal Form
(Submit an original, and a duplicate for fee processing)
2. ☒ Specification [Total Pages **53**]
(preferred arrangement set forth below)
- Descriptive title of the Invention
 - Cross References to Related Application
 - Statement Regarding Fed sponsored R & D
 - Reference to Microfiche Appendix
 - Background of the Invention
 - Brief Summary of the Invention
 - Brief Description of the Drawings (if filed)
 - Detailed Description
 - Claim(s)
 - Abstract of the Disclosure
3. ☒ Drawing(s) (35 USC 113) [Total Sheets **11**]
4. Oath or Declaration [Total Pages **4**]
- a. ☒ Newly executed (original or copy)
- b. ☐ Copy from a prior application (37 CFR 1.63(d))
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- i. ☐ **DELETION OF INVENTOR(S)**
Signed statement attached deleting inventor(s)
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6. ☐ Microfiche Computer Program (Appendix)
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- b. ☐ Paper Copy (identical to computer copy)
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ACCOMPANYING APPLICATION PARTS

8. ☒ Assignment Papers (cover sheet & document(s))
9. ☐ 37 CFR 3.73(b) Statement ☐ Power of Attorney
(when there is an assignee)
10. ☐ English Translation Document (if applicable)
11. ☒ Information Disclosure Statement (IDS)/PTO-1449 ☒ Copies of IDS Citations
12. ☐ Preliminary Amendment
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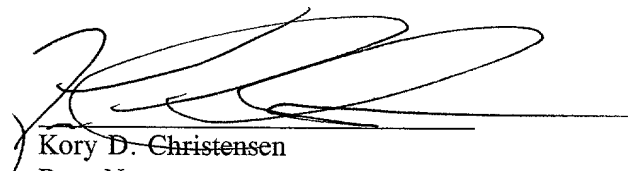
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I hereby certify that this patent application in the name of Shyh-Mei Ho and Holger Juschkewitz for REPRESENTING IMS TRANSACTION DEFINITIONS AS XML DOCUMENTS, together with the drawings, a joint signature Declaration, Power of Attorney, and Petition, an Assignment, a Recordation Form Cover Sheet, a Fee Transmittal, a Utility Form Cover Sheet, an Information Disclosure Statement, Form PTO-1449, Cited References, and Check No. 13360 for \$748.00 are being deposited with the United States Postal Service "Express Mail Post Office to Addressee" service under 37 C.F.R. § 1.10 on the date indicated above in an envelope addressed to Box Patent Application, Assistant Commissioner for Patents, Washington, D.C. 20231.

Respectfully submitted,


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PATENT APPLICATION

Docket No. 3000.2.38

IBM No. ST9-99-145

UNITED STATES PATENT APPLICATION

of

SHYH-MEI HO

and

HOLGER JUSCHKEWITZ

for

REPRESENTING IMS TRANSACTION DEFINITIONS AS XML
DOCUMENTS

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Relevant Technology

With the explosive growth of the Internet, most of the world's computer systems are now interconnected or capable of being interconnected. However, in order to share data, the systems need to understand each other's data formats. In recent years, the computer industry has evolved at such a rapid pace that systems developed only a few years apart use vastly different and incompatible formats. Such incompatibility problems tend to increase with the "age" differences of the systems.

The Information Management System (IMS) is one of the oldest and perhaps the most popular transaction processing (TP) systems. A TP system supervises the sharing of resources for concurrently processing multiple transactions, such as queries to a database. Anyone who has ever used an ATM, rented a car, or booked a flight, has probably used IMS.

IMS was developed by IBM the 1960's as a inventory tracking system for the U.S. moon landing effort. Today, interfacing IMS with newer systems, particularly with systems of different manufactures over the Internet, is problematic.

As illustrated in Figure 1, an IMS typically includes two major components: an IMS Transaction Monitor (IMS/TM) 12, which is responsible for scheduling, authorization, presentation services and operational functions, and a hierarchical database 14, DL/I. Both components are independently configurable. For example the IMS/TM 12 can use a relational database, such as DB/2, rather than

1 DL/I. The various components of an IMS 10 communicate via the MVS operating
2 system 16.

3 As illustrated Figure 2, the architecture of IMS is divided into four regions. For
4 example, a Message Processing Region (MPR) 20 is used to execute message-driven
5 applications 18. Execution of applications 18 in this region 20 is triggered by
6 incoming messages, such as those received from a terminal.

7 By contrast, applications 18 in a Batch Message Processing (BMP) 22 region
8 are not message driven. They are usually scheduled to run at times of low system
9 activity, such as nights and weekends. Typically, such applications 18 perform a
10 number of predefined operations, after which they immediately terminate.

11 An Interactive Fast Path (IFP) 24 region allows fast and simple requests to the
12 database 14. Applications 18 operating in the IFP 24 bypass the normal scheduling
13 mechanism, providing relatively fast response times. In general, IFP applications
14 18 stay resident even if they are not needed.

15 An IMS Control Region (IMSCTL) 26 is responsible for all TP tasks, as well
16 as for controlling all dependent regions (MPR 20, BMP 22, and IFP 24). Essentially,
17 the IMS Control Region 26 has three main responsibilities: telecommunications,
18 message scheduling, and logging/restart.

19 For example, IMSCTL 26 controls the connected terminals 28 (illustrated in
20 Figure 3), receiving/sending messages from/to the terminals 28. Moreover,
21

1 IMSCTL 26 logs all transactions in order to provide the capability of undoing non-
2 committed transactions in the event of a system failure.

3 In addition, every time IMSCTL 26 receives a message from a terminal 28, it
4 schedules an application 18 to process the message. IMSCTL 26 identifies the
5 desired application 18 and puts the message in the application's message queue 30.
6 The application 18 processes the requests in its message queue 30 and responds to
7 the originating terminal 28 by placing the response in the terminal's message queue
8 32.

9 As illustrated in Figure 4, an IMS 10 obtains all of its information about the
10 structure and behavior of its components (applications, databases, transactions, etc.)
11 from macro statements 34 (hereinafter "macros"). Certain macros 34 are referred
12 to as "transaction definitions" 35 because they define how transactions are
13 processed.

14 For example, as shown in Figure 4, an application (APPLCTN) macro 36
15 defines the behavior of a particular IMS application 18. An APPLCTN macro 36
16 exists for each application 18 in the IMS 10, and defines, for example, the
17 application's name, resource requirements, and appearance.

18 An APPLCTN macro 36 is followed by a zero or more (TRANSACT) macros
19 38, which define the various transactions applicable to the application 18. A
20 TRANSACT macro 38 specifies the appearance of a transaction to be performed by
21 an application 18, identifying whether the transaction is IMS exclusive, IMS Fast

1 Path potential or IMS Fast Path exclusive. Furthermore, a TRANSACT macro 38
2 specifies the transaction code that causes the application 18 named in the APPLCTN
3 macro 36 to be scheduled for execution in an IMS processing region.

4 Currently, IMS is only capable of processing transactions previously defined
5 by the APPLCNT and TRANSACT macros 36, 38. A user may not initiate arbitrary
6 transactions, such queries of the database 14, that have not been previously defined.
7 Moreover, in order to change the above-described macros, one must initiate a
8 process called "system generation," which necessitates shutting down the IMS 10
9 for a period of time.

10 In addition, the above-described IMS macros 36, 38 have a proprietary
11 format, which is a detriment in interfacing with remotely located systems from
12 different vendors. Currently, the dominant Internet format is the HyperText
13 Markup Language (HTML), a variant of the eXtensible Markup Language (XML).
14 Providing a technique for delivering IMS transactions definitions to an IMS 10 using
15 interchangeable documents, such as XML documents, would be a first step in being
16 able to initiate arbitrary IMS transactions over the Internet.

17 Accordingly, what is needed is a system and method for representing IMS
18 transaction definitions in an interchangeable format, such as XML. What is also
19 needed is a system and method for communicating with an IMS 10 using XML
20 documents. In addition, what is needed is a system and method for creating a
21

1 Document Type Definition (DTD) for use by a parser in converting between IMS
2 transaction definitions and XML documents.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention solves many or all of the foregoing problems by providing a system and method for communicating with an Information Management System (IMS) using eXtensible Markup Language (XML) documents.

In one aspect of the invention, a method includes the steps of receiving a document comprising an IMS transaction definition encoded in XML; obtaining a Document Type Definition (DTD) specifying rules for decoding the IMS transaction definition; parsing the XML document using the DTD to decode the IMS transaction definition; and providing the decoded IMS transaction definition to the IMS.

In another aspect of the invention, a method includes the steps of modeling an IMS transaction definition in a Universal Modeling Language (UML) to produce a UML object model; and processing the UML object model using an XML Metadata Interchange (XMI) utility to create the DTD.

In yet another aspect of the invention, a method includes the steps of obtaining an IMS transaction definition; obtaining a Document Type Definition (DTD) specifying rules for encoding the IMS transaction definition; and parsing the IMS transaction definition with the DTD to encode the IMS transaction definition in an XML document.

In still another aspect, a system includes a document reception module configured to receive a document comprising an IMS transaction definition encoded in XML; a parser configured to obtain a Document Type Definition (DTD) specifying

1 rules for decoding the IMS transaction definition and further configured to parse the
2 XML document using the DTD to decode the IMS transaction definition; and an IMS
3 interface module configured to provide the decoded IMS transaction definition to
4 the IMS.

5 In another aspect of the invention, a system includes a modeling tool
6 configured to model an IMS transaction definition in a Universal Modeling
7 Language (UML) to produce a UML object model; and an XML Metadata
8 Interchange (XMI) utility configured to process the UML object model to generate
9 the DTD and a number of access classes.

10 These and other objects, features, and advantages of the present invention
11 will become more fully apparent from the following description and appended
12 claims, or may be learned by the practice of the invention as set forth hereinafter.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The present invention is more fully disclosed in the following specification, with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a schematic block diagram of an Information Management System (IMS);

Figure 2 is a schematic block diagram of IMS processing regions;

Figure 3 is a schematic block diagram of message processing within an IMS;

Figure 4 is a schematic block diagram of IMS macros including two IMS transaction definitions;

Figure 5 is a schematic block diagram of a system for communicating with an IMS using eXtensible Markup Language (XML) documents according to an embodiment of the invention;

Figure 6 is a schematic block diagram of a system for generating XML documents from IMS transaction definitions according to an embodiment of the invention;;

Figure 7 is a schematic block diagram of a system for generating a parser, a number of access classes, and a Document Type Definition (DTD) for IMS transaction definitions according to an embodiment of the invention;

Figure 8 is a schematic block diagram of a Universal Modeling Language (UML) object model representing IMS transaction definitions according to an embodiment of the invention;

1 Figure 9 is a schematic flowchart of a method for communicating with an IMS
2 using XML documents according to an embodiment of the invention;

3 Figure 10 is a schematic block diagram showing a conversion between an
4 XML document and an IMS transaction definition according to an embodiment of
5 the invention;

6 Figure 11 is a schematic flowchart of a method for converting an IMS
7 transaction definition into an XML document according to an embodiment of the
8 invention;

9 Figure 12 is a schematic block diagram showing a conversion between an IMS
10 transaction definition into an XML document according to an embodiment of the
11 invention; and

12 Figure 13 is a schematic flowchart of a method for generating a parser, a
13 number of access classes, and a DTD for IMS transaction definitions according to an
14 embodiment of the invention.

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The identified modules need not be located physically together, but may include disparate instructions stored at different memory locations, which together

1 implement the described logical functionality of the module. Indeed, a module may
2 include a single instruction, or many instructions, and may even be distributed
3 among several discrete code segments, within different programs, and across
4 several memory devices.

5 Figure 5 illustrates a schematic block diagram of a system 40 for
6 communicating with an Information Management System (IMS) 10 using
7 interchangeable documents according a presently preferred embodiment of the
8 invention. The system 40 may include a Web server 46, which may receive a
9 specially-encoded document 44 from a Web browser 42 via the Internet 48.

10 Various Web servers 46 may be used, such as the Windows NT Server™,
11 available from Microsoft Corporation. Likewise, the Web browser 42 may be
12 implemented using a conventional navigation tool for accessing the World Wide
13 Web (WWW), such as Microsoft Internet Explorer™ or Netscape Navigator™.

14 The document 44 may be encoded to represent one or more IMS transaction
15 definitions 35, such as APPLCTN or TRANSACT macros 36, 38, using an open
16 document format, such as the eXtensible Markup Language (XML). Techniques for
17 encoding IMS transaction definitions 35 in XML are described more fully hereafter.
18 XML is similar to the HyperText Markup Language (HTML), but provides the
19 ability to define custom tags by means of Document Type Definitions (DTDs).

20 In various embodiments, the system 40 also includes an IMS gateway 50,
21 which may provide an interface between the Web server 46 and the IMS 10. The

1 IMS gateway 50 may include an XML to Macro parser 52, which may parse the XML
2 document 44 using a specialized DTD 54 to decode the IMS transaction definition
3 35. A system and method for generating the DTD 54 and the parser 52 is described
4 more fully hereafter. After the transaction definition 35 is decoded, the IMS
5 gateway 50 may provide the same to the IMS 10.

6 In alternative embodiments, the system 40 may be used in reverse to generate
7 an XML document 44 from an IMS transaction definition 35, as illustrated Figure 6.
8 For example, a transaction definition 35 may be obtained from the IMS 10 or another
9 source. Thereafter, a Macro to XML parser 53 within the IMS gateway 50 may use
10 the DTD 54 to encode the transaction definition 35 as an XML document 44. In
11 certain embodiments, two different parsers 52, 53 are used, one for encoding and
12 one for decoding a transaction definition 35, although the invention is not limited
13 in this respect. After the XML document 44 is generated, the Web server 46 may
14 transmit the same to a Web browser 42 or the like via the Internet 48.

15 Figure 7 illustrates a system 60 for generating the DTD 54 and a number of
16 access classes 76 and for creating the parsers 52, 53 based on the DTD 54 and the
17 access classes 76. In various embodiments, the system 60 includes a Uniform
18 Modeling Language (UML) modeling tool 62. The UML modeling tool 62 may be
19 used to produce a UML object model 64 to represent the transaction definitions 35.
20 In one embodiment, the UML modeling tool 62 is Rational Rose™, a visual modeling
21 tool available from Rational Software. Appendix A includes a UML Model Report

1 generated by Rational Rose, as well as a description of various UML classes
2 according to an embodiment of the invention.

3 UML is a language for specifying, visualizing, constructing, and
4 documenting software systems, as well as business models and the like. UML is
5 capable of representing the static, dynamic, environmental, and organizational
6 aspects of almost any system.

7 Figure 8 illustrates a UML object model 64 of the APPLCTN and TRANSACT
8 macros 36, 38, as displayed by the UML modeling tool 62. In one embodiment, the
9 model 64 includes an *ApplicationControlMacro* object 66 to represent the APPLCTN
10 macro 36. Each parameter of the APPLCTN macro 36 may be represented by an
11 attribute 67 of the *ApplicationControlMacro* object 66. For example, the PSBName
12 attribute represents a parameter in the APPLCTN macro 36 for the Program
13 Specification Block (PSB) name.

14 As illustrated, the *ApplicationControlMacro* object 66 may be linked to zero or
15 more *TransactionControlMacro* objects 68. In one embodiment, a
16 *TransactionControlMacro* object 68 represents the TRANSACT macro 38, each
17 attribute 69 of the object 68 corresponding to a parameter of the macro 38.

18 In addition, the UML object model 64 may include a number of enumeration
19 stereotypes 70, which are type definitions of attributes 67, 69 having a fixed set of
20 values. For example, an attribute 67 of the type, *TscheduleType*, may only have a
21 value of "Serial" or "Parallel" in certain embodiments. Likewise, the UML object

1 model 64 may include a number of primitive stereotypes 72, which represent the
2 basic variable types of the model 64, such as strings, unsigned integers, and the like.

3 Referring again to Figure 7, the system 60 may also include an XML Metadata
4 Interchange (XMI) utility 74, such as XMI Toolkit™, available from IBM. XMI is an
5 open standard released by the Object Management Group (OMG) for simplifying
6 the exchange of data and metadata between different products from different
7 vendors. IBM's XMI Toolkit is written entirely in Java and offers interfaces to
8 facilitate incorporation into other projects or products.

9 In various embodiments, the XMI utility 74 automatically generates the DTD
10 54 from the UML object model 64. An example of a DTD 54 generated by the XMI
11 utility 74 according to an embodiment of the invention is provided in Appendix B.

12 In addition, the XMI utility 74 may create a plurality of Java XMI document access
13 classes 76, which are used by the parsers 52, 53 to parse and transform the document
14 44 based on the generated DTD 54. The access classes 76 provide an application
15 programming interface (API) to allow the parsers 52, 53 to export a transaction
16 definition 35 to an XML document 44 and to import an XML document 44 to a
17 transaction definition 35.

18 The system 60 may also include a parser generator 78, such as the Java
19 Compiler Compiler (JavaCC) 1.1, available from Sun Microsystems, although a
20 variety of parser generators 78 may be used. JavaCC converts a grammar
21 specification into a Java program that can recognize matches to the grammar. In

1 certain embodiments, the parser generator 78 is only used in the creation of the
2 parser 53 (Macro to XML), since the XMI access classes 76 generated by the XMI
3 utility 74 may be used to directly import the entire content of the document 44 by
4 invoking a single method. However, other techniques for parser generation may
5 be used in alternative embodiments.

6 Referring now to Figure 9, a schematic flowchart illustrates a method 80 for
7 communicating with an IMS 10 using XML documents 44. The method may begin
8 by receiving 82 a document 44 at an IMS gateway 50. The document 44 may be
9 received, for example, from a Web server 46 attached to the Internet 48.

10 After the document 44 is received 82, the method 80 may continue by
11 obtaining 84 a DTD 54 for IMS transaction definitions 35, such as the DTD 54
12 illustrated in Appendix B. Thereafter, the method may continue by parsing 86 the
13 document 44 using the DTD 54 to decode the IMS transaction definition 35, and
14 providing 88 the same to the IMS 10.

15 Figure 10 illustrates the above-described process. For example, a portion of
16 an XML-encoded document 44 representing an APPLCTN macro 36 is shown. A
17 parser 52 obtains the DTD 54 and parses the document 44 to decode the macro 36,
18 i.e. "APPLCTN PSB=ABCD,PGMTYPE=(TP,1)."

19 Figure 11 illustrates a method 90 for generating an XML document 44 from
20 an IMS transaction definition 35 according to an embodiment of the invention. The
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1 method 90 may begin by obtaining 92 an IMS transaction definition 35 from an IMS
2 10 or another source.

3 After the transaction definition 35 is obtained 92, the method 90 may
4 continue by obtaining 94 a DTD 54 for IMS transaction definitions 35, as illustrated
5 in Appendix B. Thereafter, the method 90 may continue by parsing 96 and
6 transforming the IMS transaction definition 35 using the DTD 54 to encode the same
7 as an XML document 44. Finally, the XML document 44 may be sent 98 to an XMI-
8 enabled device, such as a Web browser 42 or the like.

9 Figure 12 illustrates the above-described process. A subset of an APPLCTN
10 macro 36 is shown, i.e. "APPLCTN PSB=ABCD,FPATH=30720." The parser 53
11 obtains the DTD 54 and parses and transforms the macro 36 to encode the same as
12 an XML document 44, as illustrated.

13 Figure 13 illustrates a method 100 for generating a DTD 54 and a parser 53
14 in accordance with an embodiment of the invention. The method 100 may begin by
15 modeling 102 an IMS transaction definition 35 in a Universal Modeling Language
16 (UML) to produce a UML object model 64. As previously noted, a visual modeling
17 tool, such as Rational Rose, may be used for this purpose.

18 After the transaction definition 35 is modeled 102, the method 100 may
19 continue by processing 104 the UML object model 64 using an XMI utility 74, such
20 as IBM's XMI Toolkit, to generate the DTD 54 and various document access classes
21 76.

1 In certain presently preferred embodiments, the method 100 may continue
2 by processing the DTD 54 using a parser generator 78, such as the Java Compiler
3 Compiler (JavaCC), in order to generate the parser 53.

4 Based on the foregoing, the present invention offers a number of advantages
5 over conventional IMS interface systems. For example, the present invention
6 communicates with an IMS 10 using openly interchangeable documents, such as
7 XML documents 44. The documents 44 may comply with the latest XMI standard,
8 which enables an IMS 10 to exchange data with a variety of XMI-enabled devices,
9 such as Web browsers 42 and the like. Accordingly, the present invention
10 overcomes a first hurdle in the goal of facilitating arbitrary IMS transactions via the
11 Internet.

12 Importantly, XML documents 44 may be easily converted for display on a
13 variety of computing platform using the emerging XML Style Language (XSL)
14 standard. As such, the XMI to IMS interface is capable of replacing all other
15 interfaces between IMS and products from other vendors.

16 The present invention may be embodied in other specific forms without
17 departing from its scope or essential characteristics. The described embodiments
18 are to be considered in all respects only as illustrative and not restrictive. The scope
19 of the invention is, therefore, indicated by the appended claims rather than by the
20 foregoing description. All changes which come within the meaning and range of
21 equivalency of the claims are to be embraced within their scope.

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What is claimed is:

UML Model Report and Class Descriptions

The following is a UML model report generated by Rational Rose, as well as descriptions of various UML classes according to one embodiment of the invention.

SubComponents

None

ApplicationControlMacro

TransactionControlMacro

TResidency

TLanguage

TScheduleType

TProgramType

Boolean

TMode

MessageType

String

TSysID

TFPBuffer

TClass

TPriority

TScheduleOption

TParallelLimit

TMaxRegions

ProcessLimitType

UnsignedInteger

TSpaSize

TSegment

TResponse

Classes

ApplicationControlMacro Class

Introduction

TheApplicationControlMacro defines the program resource requirements for application programs that run under the control of the IMS DB/DC environment, as well as for applications that access databases through DBCTL. When combined with one or more TransactionControlMacros, the ApplicationControlMacro defines the scheduling and resource requirements for an application program. On the ApplicationControlMacro, one only describes programs that operate in message processing regions, Fast Path message-driven program regions, batch message processing regions, or CCTL threads. The ApplicationControlMacro is also used to describe application programs that operate in batch processing regions.

Base Classes

None

Attributes

ResidencyOption: TResidency

The positional parameter Resident specifies that the PSB associated with the application program is to be made resident during system initialization. Resident and DynamicOption (dynamic PSB option) are mutually exclusive. DynamicOption and ScheduleType=Parallel are also mutually exclusive.

Neither Resident nor DynamicOption is the default parameter. Rather, if neither Resident nor DynamicOption is selected on the ApplicationControlMacro statement, IMS system initialization causes a BLDL to be performed on the PSB associated with the application being defined. The PSB is not made resident (that is, loaded from the ACBLIB) until the application is scheduled.

isFPPath: Boolean = False

Specifies whether the application is a Fast Path exclusive application program. If True, the ProgramType parameter is invalid and TransactionControlMacro.isWaitForInput=True is forced.

FPPathBufferSize: TFPBuffer

Determines the EMH buffer size required to run the transaction and overrides the EML execution parameter.

GeneratedPSBName: String

Defining this attribute causes the scheduling process of all environments to generate a PSB containing an I/O PCB and an alternate modifiable PCB. With this attribute coded, one does not need to perform the PSBGEN and the ACBGEN, thus eliminating I/O to the ACBLIB.

GeneratedPSBName generates an I/O PCB named IOPCBbbb; The modifiable, alternate PCB is named TPPCB1bb. With an alternate modifiable PCB, an application can use the CHNG call to change the output destination and send output to a destination other than the input destination.

The GeneratedPSBName and the PSBName attributes are mutually exclusive.

GeneratedPSBLanguage: TLanguage = Assembler

Defines the language interface of the application program.

This attribute may only be valid if the GeneratedPSBName is specified.

ProgramType: TProgramType = TeleProcessing

Describes the type of application program being defined. The default, TeleProcessing, specifies that IMS schedules the program when messages processed by the program exist in the system. A program defined as Batch can use DL/I in the IMS control program system region and can refer to the message queues. If Batch is coded, all TransactionControlMacros statements that follow are assigned normal and limit priority values of zero.

ProgramClass: TClass = 1

This attribute specifies the class to which the transaction codes specified in the TransactionControlMacro statements are to be assigned.

The value should not exceed the value given (by specification or default) on the MAXCLAS keyword of the IMSCTRL macro.

If the transaction code class is defined in the individual TransactionControlMacro statement, this parameter is ignored.

The numeric class parameter should not be specified if ApplicationControlMacro.isFPath=True is specified.

PSBName: String

Specifies the name of the PSB associated with this application program definition. Each local PSB name must be unique. A remote and a local application can each be defined as having the same PSB name. This may be required in order to dynamically reassign a transaction from remote to local processing.

The GeneratedPSBName and the PSBName attributes are mutually exclusive. The PSBName is required, if no GeneratedPSBName is specified.

ScheduleType: TScheduleType = Serial

- 1 Specifies the application program can be scheduled into more than one message region or batch
message region simultaneously..
- 2 ScheduleType and ResidencyOption=DynamicOption are mutually exclusive.
- 3 **SysIDRemote: TSysID**
- 4 Specifies in the multiple IMS system configuration, the system identification (SysID) of the
remote system (that system on which the application executes).
- 5 If the ApplicationControlMacro.SysID parameters are defined, all other parameters of the
ApplicationControlMacro except the PSB are ignored. If the TransactionControlMacro.SysID
6 parameters are defined, the ApplicationControlMacro.SysID parameters are ignored. This
parameter is invalid, if ApplicationControlMacro.isFPPath=True is coded.
- 7 If this attribute is specified the SysIDLocal attribute must be specified, too.
- 8 **SysIDLocal: TSysID**
- 9 Specifies in the multiple IMS system configuration, the system identification (SysID) of the local
system (the originating system to which the response are returned).
- 10 If the ApplicationControlMacro.SysID parameters are defined, all other parameters of the
ApplicationControlMacro except the ApplicationControlMacro.PSB are ignored. If the
TransactionControlMacro.SysID parameters are defined, the ApplicationControlMacro.SysID
11 parameters asr ignored. This attribute is invalid, if ApplicationControlMacro.isFPPath=True is
coded.
- 12 If this attribute is specified the SysID_Remote attribute must be specified, too.
- 13 **Inherited Attributes**
- 14 **Associations**
- 15 **TRANSACT with TransactionControlMacro**
- 16 ***TransactionControlMacro Class***
- 17 **Introduction**
- 18 The TRANSACT macro statement is used one or more times with each ApplicationControlMacro
statement to identify a transaction as IMS exclusive, IMS Fast Path potential or IMS Fast Path
exclusive. It specifies the transaction codes that cause the application program named in the
preceding ApplicationControlMacro to be scheduled for execution in an IMS message processing
19 region. It also provides the IMS control program with information that influences the application
program scheduling algorithm. It can define a message editing routine.
- 20
- 21 **Base Classes**

1 None

2 **Attributes**

3 **TransactionCode:** String

4 Specifies the transaction code associated with this TransactionControlMacro statement.

5 **isDCLogWriteAhead:** Boolean

6 Specifies whether IMS should perform log write-ahead for recoverable, nonresponse mode input messages and transactions output messages. If not specified in the TransactionControlMacro, the default is the DCLogWriteAhead parameter in the IMSCTRL macro. The DCLogWriteAhead parameter in the TransactionControlMacro overrides the IMSCTRL macro parameter for this transaction.

7 **toUpperCase:** Boolean = True

8 Specifies whether (True) or not (False) the input data is to be translated to uppercase before being presented to the processing program.

9 Specifying True for VTAM terminals prevents the transmission of embedded device control characters.

10 Specifying the attribute requires specifying the EditRoutine attribute.

11 **EditRoutine:** String

12 This attribute allows a user to a transaction input edit routine that edits messages prior to the program receiving the message. The specified edit routine (load module) must reside on the USERLIB data set prior to IMS system definition stage 2 execution. This routine cannot be the same as the one that is used on a LINEGRP or TYPE EDIT parameter.

13 This attribute is invalid on a Fast Path exclusive transaction.

14 **isFPPath:** Boolean = False

15 Specifies whether the transaction code is a potential candidate for Fast Path processing. Specifying True is effective only when specified on a TransactionControlMacro that follows an ApplicationControlMacro statement that does not specify isFPPath=True; otherwise, the operand is ignored.

16 Fast Path potential transactions must be processed by a user edit/routing exit to determine whether the transaction is actually to be processed by IMS Fast Path. If it is to be processed by IMS Fast Path, the edit/routing exit associates the transaction with a routing code. This routing code identifies which Fast Path application program is to process the transaction.

17 **FPPathBufferSize:** TFPBuffer

18 Determines the EMH buffer size required to run the transaction and overrides the EML execution parameter.

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1 Specifies whether or not the communication line from the transaction was entered is to be held
2 until a response is received.

3 The meaning of the values in detail:

4 NonResponse: Specifies that, for terminals specifying or defaulting to OPTIONS=TRANRESP,
5 input should not stop after this transaction is entered.

6 Response: Specifies that, for terminals specifying or defaulting to OPTIONS=TRANRESP, no
7 further messages are to be allowed after this transaction is entered until this transaction sends a
8 response message back to the terminal. Response mode can be forced or negated by individual
9 terminal definition.

10 **MessageClass: TClass = 1**

11 Specifies the class to which this transaction code is to be assigned.

12 **ParallelLimit: TParallelLimit**

13 Specifies the threshold value to be used when ApplicationControlMacro.ScheduleType=Parallel
14 was specified in the preceding ApplicationControlMacro instruction. An additional region is
15 scheduled whenever the current transaction enqueue count exceeds the ParallelLimit value
16 multiplied by the number of regions currently scheduled for this transaction. If ParallelLimit is
17 not specified, the default value of none is assumed, and IMS allows the transaction to be
18 scheduled in only one region at a time.

19 ParallelLimit=0 indicates that any input message can cause a new region to be scheduled because
20 the scheduling condition will always be met.

21 If ParallelLimit=0 is specified, the MaxRegions value should be specified to limit the number of
regions that can be scheduled to process a particular transaction.

This operand is not appropriate if a transaction destined for processing in another (remote)
system is being specified.

ProcessLimitCount: UnsignedInteger = 65535

Specifies the number of messages (count) of this transaction code a program can process in a
single scheduling.

This field specifies the number of messages sent to the application program by the IMS control
program for processing without reloading the application program. If 0 is coded, the maximum
number of messages sent to the application is one and the application program is reloaded before
receiving a subsequent message. The value 65535 means no limit is being set.

This operand is not appropriate if a transaction destined for processing in another (remote)
system is being specified.

ProcessLimitSeconds: UnsignedInteger = 65535

1 Specifies the amount of time (in seconds) allowable of this transaction code to process a single transaction (or message).

2 If Fast Path is used, the keyword parameter specifies, for a given transaction code, the amount
3 of time (in hundredths of seconds) the program is allowed to process a single transaction
4 message. The time represents real time elapses during transaction processing (not accumulated
task time). Real time is used because the input terminal is in response mode and cannot enter
another transaction until the response is sent. In this case, the ProcessLimitCount is ignored.

5 The value 0 is invalid.

6 This operand is not appropriate if a transaction destined for processing in another (remote)
system is being specified.

7 **PriorityNormal:** TPriority = 1

8 Specifies the priority of this transaction when the number of input transactions enqueued and
waiting to be processed is less than the PriorityLimitCount value.

9 **PriorityLimit:** TPriority = 1

10 Specifies the priority of this transaction to which it is raised when the number of input
transactions, enqueued and waiting to be processed is equal to or greater then the
PriorityLimitCount value.

11 **PriorityLimitCount:** UnsignedInteger = 65535

12 Specifies the number that, when compared to the number of input transactions enqueued and
waiting to be processed, determines whether the normal or limit priority value is assigned to this
transaction.

13 The value 0 is invalid.

14 **isRouting:** Boolean = False

15 If MSC directed routing is used in a multiple IMS system configuration, specifies whether the
application program processing a transaction is informed of the system which originated the
transaction.

16 **ScheduleOption:** TScheduleOption = 1

17 Specifies the scheduling option used for other transactions when this transaction cannot be
scheduled for internal reasons (database intent or no more space in PSB pool or DMB pool to
bring in needed blocks).

18 The meaning of the values in detail:

19 1: Schedule only transactions of equal or higher priority in the selected class.

20 2: Schedule higher priority transactions in the selected class.

21 3: Schedule any transaction in the selected class.

4: Skip to the next class and attempt to schedule the highest priority transaction in that class.

This operand is not appropriate if a transaction destined for processing in another (remote) system is being specified.

SegmentNumber: UnsignedInteger = 0

Specifies the maximum number of application program output segments that will be allowed into the message queues per Get Unique (GU) call from the application program.

This operand is not appropriate if a transaction destined for processing in another (remote) system is being specified.

SegmentSize: UnsignedInteger = 0

Specifies the maximum number of bytes allowed in any one output segment.

This operand is not appropriate if a transaction destined for processing in another (remote) system is being specified.

isSerial: Boolean = False

Specifies whether the processing of messages for a given transaction is forced to be serial.

If True is specified, ParallelLimit and MaxRegions must equal zero (they can be omitted). If they are not, False is assumed.

This operand is not appropriate if a transaction destined for processing in another (remote) system is being specified.

SPASize: TSpaSize

Defines by inclusion that this transaction is a conversational transaction.

The value specifies the size of the conversational scratchpad area (SPA).

SPAIsTruncated: Boolean = True

Specifies whether the truncated data option is used with the scratchpad area. .

SysIDRemote: TSysID

Specifies in the multiple IMS system configuration, the system identification (SysID) of the remote system (that system on which the application executes).

If the ApplicationControlMacro.SysID parameters are specified, the TransactionControlMacro.SysID parameters don't need to be specified. If both SysID parameters are specified, the ApplicationControlMacro.SysID parameters are ignored.

SysIDLocal: TSysID

Specifies in the multiple IMS system configuration, the system identification (SysID) of the local system (the originating system to which the response are returned).

If the ApplicationControlMacro.SysID parameters are specified, the TransactionControlMacro.SysID parameters don't need to be specified. If both SysID parameters are specified, the ApplicationControlMacro.SysID parameters are ignored.

isWaitForInput: Boolean

Specifies whether (True) or not (False) this is a wait-for-input transaction. A message processing or batch processing application program that processes WaitForInput transactions is scheduled and invoked normally. If the transaction to be processed is defined as WaitForInput, the program is allowed to remain in main storage after it has processed the available input messages. The QC status code (no more messages) is returned to the program if the ProcessLimitCount value is reached.

Mode=SingleMessage will be forced, if isWaitForInput=True is coded.

This operand is not appropriate if a transaction destined for processing in another (remote) system is being specified.

Inherited Attributes

Associations

APPLCTN with ApplicationControlMacro

TResidency enumeration

Attributes

Resident

DynamicOption

TLanguage enumeration

Attributes

Assembler

COBOL

PL/1

PL/I

Pascal

TScheduleType enumeration

Attributes

Serial

Parallel

TProgramType enumeration

Attributes

1	TeleProcessing
2	Batch
3	<i>Boolean enumeration</i>
4	Attributes
5	False
6	True
7	<i>TMode enumeration</i>
8	Attributes
9	MultipleMessage
10	SingleMessage
11	<i>MessageType enumeration</i>
12	Attributes
13	MULTSEG, NONRESPONSE
14	SNGLSEG, RESPONSE
15	<i>String primitive</i>
16	length: 1..8
17	valid characters: A through Z, #, \$, @, 0 through 9
18	<i>TSysID primitive</i>
19	Valid values: 1..2036
20	<i>TFPBuffer primitive</i>
21	Valid values: 12..30720
22	<i>TClass primitive</i>
23	valid values: 1..255
24	<i>TPriority primitive</i>
25	valid values: 0..14
26	<i>TScheduleOption primitive</i>
27	valid values: 1..4
28	<i>TParallelLimit primitive</i>
29	valid values: 0..32767

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TMaxRegions primitive

valid values: 0..255

ProcessLimitType primitive

valid values: 1..65535

UnsignedInteger primitive

valid values: 0..65535

TSpaSize primitive

valid values: 16..32767

TSegment enumeration

Attributes

MultipleSegment

SingleSegment

TResponse enumeration

Attributes

Response

NonResponse

APPENDIX B

Document Type Definition (DTD)

The following is a DTD for IMS transaction definitions according to an embodiment of the invention.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?>

<!-- XMI Automatic DTD Generation      -->
<!-- Metamodel: macro                  -->
<!-- _____                        -->
<!-- _____                        -->
<!-- XMI is the top-level XML element for XMI transfer text      -->
<!-- _____                        -->

<!ELEMENT XMI (XMI.header, XMI.content?, XMI.difference*,
               XMI.extensions*) >
<ATTLIST XMI
    xmi.version CDATA #FIXED "1.0"
    timestamp CDATA #IMPLIED
    verified (true | false) #IMPLIED
>

<!-- _____                        -->
<!-- _____                        -->
<!-- XMI.header contains documentation and identifies the model, -->
<!-- metamodel, and metamodel          -->
<!-- _____                        -->

<!ELEMENT XMI.header (XMI.documentation?, XMI.model*, XMI.metamodel*,
                      XMI.metamodelmodel*) >

<!-- _____                        -->
<!-- _____                        -->
<!-- documentation for transfer data    -->
<!-- _____                        -->

<!ELEMENT XMI.documentation (#PCDATA | XMI.owner | XMI.contact |
                             XMI.longDescription | XMI.shortDescription |
                             XMI.exporter | XMI.exporterVersion |
                             XMI.notice)* >

<!ELEMENT XMI.owner ANY >
```

```

1  <!--ELEMENT XMI.contact ANY >
2  <!--ELEMENT XMI.longDescription ANY >
3  <!--ELEMENT XMI.shortDescription ANY >
4  <!--ELEMENT XMI.exporter ANY >
5  <!--ELEMENT XMI.exporterVersion ANY >
6  <!--ELEMENT XMI.exporterID ANY >
7  <!--ELEMENT XMI.notice ANY >
8  <!-- _____ -->
9  <!-- XMI.element.att defines the attributes that each XML element -->
10 <!-- that corresponds to a metamodel class must have to conform to -->
11 <!-- the XMI specification. -->
12 <!-- _____ -->
13 <!-- _____ -->
14 <!-- XMI.link.att defines the attributes that each XML element that -->
15 <!-- corresponds to a metamodel class must have to enable it to -->
16 <!-- function as a simple XLink as well as refer to model -->
17 <!-- constructs within the same XMI file. -->
18 <!-- _____ -->
19 <!-- _____ -->
20 <!-- XMI.model identifies the model(s) being transferred -->
21 <!-- _____ -->
22 <!-- _____ -->
23 <!-- _____ -->
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```

```

1  <!ATTLIST XMI.model
      %XMI.link.att;
      xmi.name  CDATA #REQUIRED
2      xmi.version CDATA #IMPLIED
3  >
4  <!-- _____ -->
5  <!-- XMI.metamodel identifies the metamodel(s) for the transferred
6  <!-- data -->
7  <!-- _____ -->
8  <!ELEMENT XMI.metamodel ANY >
9  <!ATTLIST XMI.metamodel
      %XMI.link.att;
      xmi.name  CDATA #REQUIRED
      xmi.version CDATA #IMPLIED
10 >
11 <!-- _____ -->
12 <!-- XMI.metameta model identifies the metameta model(s) for the
13 <!-- transferred data -->
14 <!-- _____ -->
15 <!ELEMENT XMI.metameta model ANY >
16 <!ATTLIST XMI.metameta model
      %XMI.link.att;
      xmi.name  CDATA #REQUIRED
      xmi.version CDATA #IMPLIED
17 >
18 <!-- _____ -->
19 <!-- XMI.content is the actual data being transferred
20 <!-- _____ -->
21 <!ELEMENT XMI.content ANY >
      <!-- _____ -->
      <!-- XMI.extensions contains data to transfer that does not conform
      <!-- to the metamodel(s) in the header
      <!-- _____ -->
      <!ELEMENT XMI.extensions ANY >

```

```

1  <!ATTLIST XMI.extensions
    xmi.extender CDATA #REQUIRED
2  >
3  <!-- _____ -->
4  <!-- extension contains information related to a specific model -->
5  <!-- construct that is not defined in the metamodel(s) in the header -->
6  <!-- _____ -->
7  <!ELEMENT XMI.extension ANY >
8  <!ATTLIST XMI.extension
    %XMI.element.att;
    %XMI.link.att;
    xmi.extender CDATA #REQUIRED
    xmi.extenderID CDATA #REQUIRED
9  >
10 <!-- _____ -->
11 <!-- XMI.difference holds XML elements representing differences to a -->
12 <!-- base model -->
13 <!-- _____ -->
14 <!ELEMENT XMI.difference (XMI.difference | XMI.delete | XMI.add |
    XMI.replace)* >
15 <!ATTLIST XMI.difference
    %XMI.element.att;
    %XMI.link.att;
16 >
17 <!-- _____ -->
18 <!-- XMI.delete represents a deletion from a base model -->
19 <!-- _____ -->
20 <!ELEMENT XMI.delete EMPTY >
21 <!ATTLIST XMI.delete
    %XMI.element.att;
    %XMI.link.att;
    >
    <!-- _____ -->
    <!-- _____ -->
    <!-- XMI.add represents an addition to a base model -->

```

```

1  <!-- _____ -->
2  <!ELEMENT XMI.add ANY >
3  <!ATTLIST XMI.add
4      %XMI.element.att;
5      %XMI.link.att;
6      xmi.position CDATA "-1"
7  >
8  <!-- _____ -->
9  <!-- _____ -->
10 <!-- XMI.replace represents the replacement of a model construct
11 <!-- with another model construct in a base model
12 <!-- _____ -->
13 <!-- _____ -->
14 <!ELEMENT XMI.replace ANY >
15 <!ATTLIST XMI.replace
16     %XMI.element.att;
17     %XMI.link.att;
18     xmi.position CDATA "-1"
19 >
20 <!-- _____ -->
21 <!-- _____ -->
22 <!-- XMI.reference may be used to refer to data types not defined in
23 <!-- the metamodel
24 <!-- _____ -->
25 <!-- _____ -->
26 <!ELEMENT XMI.reference ANY >
27 <!ATTLIST XMI.reference
28     %XMI.link.att;
29 >
30 <!-- _____ -->
31 <!-- _____ -->
32 <!-- This section contains the declaration of XML elements
33 <!-- representing data types
34 <!-- _____ -->
35 <!-- _____ -->
36 <!ELEMENT XMI.TypeDefinitions ANY >
37 <!ELEMENT XMI.field ANY >
38 <!ELEMENT XMI.seqItem ANY >
39 <!ELEMENT XMI.octetStream (#PCDATA) >

```

1 <!ELEMENT XMI.unionDiscrim ANY >
2 <!ELEMENT XMI.enum EMPTY >
3 <!ATTLIST XMI.enum
4 xmi.value CDATA #REQUIRED
5 >
6 <!ELEMENT XMI.any ANY >
7 <!ATTLIST XMI.any
8 %XMI.link.att;
9 xmi.type CDATA #IMPLIED
10 xmi.name CDATA #IMPLIED
11 >
12 <!ELEMENT XMI.CorbaTypeCode (XMI.CorbaTcAlias | XMI.CorbaTcStruct |
13 XMI.CorbaTcSequence | XMI.CorbaTcArray |
14 XMI.CorbaTcEnum | XMI.CorbaTcUnion |
15 XMI.CorbaTcExcept | XMI.CorbaTcString |
16 XMI.CorbaTcWstring | XMI.CorbaTcShort |
17 XMI.CorbaTcLong | XMI.CorbaTcUshort |
18 XMI.CorbaTcUlong | XMI.CorbaTcFloat |
19 XMI.CorbaTcDouble | XMI.CorbaTcBoolean |
20 XMI.CorbaTcChar | XMI.CorbaTcWchar |
21 XMI.CorbaTcOctet | XMI.CorbaTcAny |
XMI.CorbaTcTypeCode | XMI.CorbaTcPrincipal |
XMI.CorbaTcNull | XMI.CorbaTcVoid |
XMI.CorbaTcLongLong |
XMI.CorbaTcLongDouble) >
<!ATTLIST XMI.CorbaTypeCode
%XMI.element.att;
>
<!ELEMENT XMI.CorbaTcAlias (XMI.CorbaTypeCode) >
<!ATTLIST XMI.CorbaTcAlias
xmi.tcName CDATA #REQUIRED
xmi.tcId CDATA #IMPLIED
>
<!ELEMENT XMI.CorbaTcStruct (XMI.CorbaTcField)* >
<!ATTLIST XMI.CorbaTcStruct
xmi.tcName CDATA #REQUIRED
xmi.tcId CDATA #IMPLIED
>
<!ELEMENT XMI.CorbaTcField (XMI.CorbaTypeCode) >

1 <!ATTLIST XMI.CorbaTcField
xmi.tcName CDATA #REQUIRED
2 >
3 <!ELEMENT XMI.CorbaTcSequence (XMI.CorbaTypeCode |
XMI.CorbaRecursiveType) >
4 <!ATTLIST XMI.CorbaTcSequence
xmi.tcLength CDATA #REQUIRED
5 >
6 <!ELEMENT XMI.CorbaRecursiveType EMPTY >
7 <!ATTLIST XMI.CorbaRecursiveType
xmi.offset CDATA #REQUIRED
8 >
9 <!ELEMENT XMI.CorbaTcArray (XMI.CorbaTypeCode) >
10 <!ATTLIST XMI.CorbaTcArray
xmi.tcLength CDATA #REQUIRED
11 >
12 <!ELEMENT XMI.CorbaTcObjRef EMPTY >
13 <!ATTLIST XMI.CorbaTcObjRef
xmi.tcName CDATA #REQUIRED
14 xmi.tcId CDATA #IMPLIED
15 >
16 <!ELEMENT XMI.CorbaTcEnum (XMI.CorbaTcEnumLabel) >
17 <!ATTLIST XMI.CorbaTcEnum
xmi.tcName CDATA #REQUIRED
18 xmi.tcId CDATA #IMPLIED
19 >
20 <!ELEMENT XMI.CorbaTcEnumLabel EMPTY >
21 <!ATTLIST XMI.CorbaTcEnumLabel
xmi.tcName CDATA #REQUIRED
22 >
23 <!ELEMENT XMI.CorbaTcUnionMbr (XMI.CorbaTypeCode, XMI.any) >
24 <!ATTLIST XMI.CorbaTcUnionMbr
xmi.tcName CDATA #REQUIRED
25 >
26 <!ELEMENT XMI.CorbaTcUnion (XMI.CorbaTypeCode, XMI.CorbaTcUnionMbr*) >
27 <!ATTLIST XMI.CorbaTcUnion
xmi.tcName CDATA #REQUIRED
28 xmi.tcId CDATA #IMPLIED>

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1  <!ELEMENT XMI.CorbaTcPrincipal EMPTY >
2  <!ELEMENT XMI.CorbaTcNull EMPTY >
3  <!ELEMENT XMI.CorbaTcVoid EMPTY >
4  <!ELEMENT XMI.CorbaTcLongLong EMPTY >
5  <!ELEMENT XMI.CorbaTcLongDouble EMPTY >
6  <!-- _____ -->
7  <!-- METAMODEL: macro _____ -->
8  <!-- _____ -->
9  <!-- METAMODEL CLASS: ApplicationControlMacro _____ -->
10
11 <!ELEMENT ApplicationControlMacro.ResidencyOption EMPTY >
12 <!-- ATTLIST ApplicationControlMacro.ResidencyOption
13     xmi.value ( Resident | DynamicOption ) #REQUIRED
14 >
15 <!ELEMENT ApplicationControlMacro.isFPath EMPTY >
16 <!-- ATTLIST ApplicationControlMacro.isFPath
17     xmi.value ( False | True ) #REQUIRED
18 >
19 <!ELEMENT ApplicationControlMacro.FPathBufferSize (#PCDATA |
20     XMI.reference)* >
21 <!-- ATTLIST ApplicationControlMacro.GeneratedPSBName (#PCDATA |
22     XMI.reference)* >
23 <!-- ATTLIST ApplicationControlMacro.GeneratedPSBLanguage EMPTY >
24 <!-- ATTLIST ApplicationControlMacro.GeneratedPSBLanguage
25     xmi.value ( Assembler | COBOL | PL1 | PLI | Pascal ) #REQUIRED
26 >
27 <!-- ATTLIST ApplicationControlMacro.ProgramType EMPTY >
28 <!-- ATTLIST ApplicationControlMacro.ProgramType
29     xmi.value ( TeleProcessing | Batch ) #REQUIRED

```

```

1  >
2  <![ELEMENT ApplicationControlMacro.ProgramClass (#PCDATA |
3      XMI.reference)* >
4  <![ELEMENT ApplicationControlMacro.PSBName (#PCDATA | XMI.reference)* >
5  <![ELEMENT ApplicationControlMacro.ScheduleType EMPTY >
6  <![ATTLIST ApplicationControlMacro.ScheduleType
7      xmi.value ( Serial | Parallel ) #REQUIRED
8  >
9  <![ELEMENT ApplicationControlMacro.SysIDRemote (#PCDATA |
10     XMI.reference)* >
11 <![ELEMENT ApplicationControlMacro.SysIDLocal (#PCDATA |
12     XMI.reference)* >
13 <![ELEMENT ApplicationControlMacro.TRANSACTION (TransactionControlMacro)* >
14 <![ELEMENT ApplicationControlMacro (ApplicationControlMacro.ResidencyOption?,
15     ApplicationControlMacro.isFPPath?,
16     ApplicationControlMacro.FPathBufferSize?,
17     ApplicationControlMacro.GeneratedPSBName?,
18     ApplicationControlMacro.GeneratedPSBLanguage?,
19     ApplicationControlMacro.ProgramType?,
20     ApplicationControlMacro.ProgramClass?,
21     ApplicationControlMacro.PSBName?,
22     ApplicationControlMacro.ScheduleType?,
23     ApplicationControlMacro.SysIDRemote?,
24     ApplicationControlMacro.SysIDLocal?,
25     XMI.extension*,
26     ApplicationControlMacro.TRANSACTION*)? >
27 <![ATTLIST ApplicationControlMacro
28     %XMI.element.att;
29     %XMI.link.att;
30 >
31 <!-- _____ -->
32 <!-- _____ -->
33 <!-- METAMODEL CLASS: TransactionControlMacro -->
34 <!-- _____ -->
35
36 <![ELEMENT TransactionControlMacro.TransactionCode (#PCDATA |
37     XMI.reference)* >

```


1 <!ATTLIST TransactionControlMacro.MessageIsResponse
xmi.value (Response | NonResponse) #REQUIRED
2 >
3 <!ELEMENT TransactionControlMacro.MessageClass (#PCDATA |
XMI.reference)* >
4 <!ELEMENT TransactionControlMacro.ParallelLimit (#PCDATA |
XMI.reference)* >
5 <!ELEMENT TransactionControlMacro.ProcessLimitCount (#PCDATA |
6 XMI.reference)* >
7 <!ELEMENT TransactionControlMacro.ProcessLimitSeconds (#PCDATA |
XMI.reference)* >
8 <!ELEMENT TransactionControlMacro.PriorityNormal (#PCDATA |
XMI.reference)* >
9 <!ELEMENT TransactionControlMacro.PriorityLimit (#PCDATA |
10 XMI.reference)* >
11 <!ELEMENT TransactionControlMacro.PriorityLimitCount (#PCDATA |
XMI.reference)* >
12 <!ELEMENT TransactionControlMacro.isRouting EMPTY >
13 <!ATTLIST TransactionControlMacro.isRouting
xmi.value (False | True) #REQUIRED
14 >
15 <!ELEMENT TransactionControlMacro.ScheduleOption (#PCDATA |
XMI.reference)* >
16 <!ELEMENT TransactionControlMacro.SegmentNumber (#PCDATA |
XMI.reference)* >
17 <!ELEMENT TransactionControlMacro.SegmentSize (#PCDATA |
18 XMI.reference)* >
19 <!ELEMENT TransactionControlMacro.isSerial EMPTY >
20 <!ATTLIST TransactionControlMacro.isSerial
xmi.value (False | True) #REQUIRED
21 >
<!ELEMENT TransactionControlMacro.SPASize (#PCDATA | XMI.reference)* >

1 <!ELEMENT TransactionControlMacro.SPAsTruncated EMPTY >
2 <!ATTLIST TransactionControlMacro.SPAsTruncated
xmi.value (False | True) #REQUIRED
3 >
4 <!ELEMENT TransactionControlMacro.SysIDRemote (#PCDATA |
XMI.reference)* >
5 <!ELEMENT TransactionControlMacro.SysIDLocal (#PCDATA |
XMI.reference)* >
6 <!ELEMENT TransactionControlMacro.isWaitForInput EMPTY >
7 <!ATTLIST TransactionControlMacro.isWaitForInput
xmi.value (False | True) #REQUIRED
8 >
9 <!ELEMENT TransactionControlMacro.APPLCTN (ApplicationControlMacro)? >
10 <!ELEMENT TransactionControlMacro (TransactionControlMacro.TransactionCode?,
TransactionControlMacro.isDCLogWriteAhead?,
TransactionControlMacro.toUpperCase?,
TransactionControlMacro.EditRoutine?,
TransactionControlMacro.isFPath?,
TransactionControlMacro.FPathBufferSize?,
TransactionControlMacro.isInquiry?,
TransactionControlMacro.isRecover?,
TransactionControlMacro.MaxRegions?,
TransactionControlMacro.Mode?,
TransactionControlMacro.MessageType?,
TransactionControlMacro.MessageIsResponse?,
TransactionControlMacro.MessageClass?,
TransactionControlMacro.ParallelLimit?,
TransactionControlMacro.ProcessLimitCount?,
TransactionControlMacro.ProcessLimitSeconds?,
TransactionControlMacro.PriorityNormal?,
TransactionControlMacro.PriorityLimit?,
TransactionControlMacro.PriorityLimitCount?,
TransactionControlMacro.isRouting?,
TransactionControlMacro.ScheduleOption?,
TransactionControlMacro.SegmentNumber?,
TransactionControlMacro.SegmentSize?,
TransactionControlMacro.isSerial?,
TransactionControlMacro.SPASize?,
TransactionControlMacro.SPAsTruncated?,
TransactionControlMacro.SysIDRemote?,
21

1 TransactionControlMacro.SysIDLocal?,
TransactionControlMacro.isWaitForInput?,
2 XMI.extension*,
TransactionControlMacro.APPLCTN?)? >
3 <!ATTLIST TransactionControlMacro
%XMI.element.att;
%XMI.link.att;
4 >
5 <!ELEMENT macro ((ApplicationControlMacro | TransactionControlMacro)*) >
6 <!ATTLIST macro
%XMI.element.att;
%XMI.link.att;
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1 5. The method of claim 1, wherein the receiving step comprises receiving
2 the document at an IMS gateway.

3
4 6. The method of claim 1, wherein the obtaining step comprises:
5 modeling an IMS transaction definition in a Universal Modeling Language
6 (UML) to produce a UML object model;
7 processing the UML object model using an XML Metadata Interchange
8 (XMI) utility to create the DTD.

9
10 7. The method of claim 1, further comprising:
11 obtaining an IMS transaction definition;
12 obtaining a Document Type Definition (DTD) specifying rules for encoding
13 the IMS transaction definition; and
14 parsing the IMS transaction definition with the DTD to encode the IMS
15 transaction definition in an XML document.

16
17 8. A system for communicating with an Information Management
18 System (IMS) using eXtensible Markup Language (XML) documents, the system
19 comprising:
20 a document reception module configured to receive a document comprising
21 an IMS transaction definition encoded in XML;

1 a parser configured to obtain a Document Type Definition (DTD) specifying
2 rules for decoding the IMS transaction definition and further
3 configured to parse the XML document using the DTD to decode the
4 IMS transaction definition; and
5 an IMS interface module configured to provide the decoded IMS transaction
6 definition to the IMS.

7
8 9. The system of claim 8, wherein the IMS transaction definition
9 comprises an APPLCTN macro.

10
11 10. The system of claim 8, wherein the IMS transaction definition
12 comprises a TRANSACT macro.

13
14 11. The system of claim 8, wherein the DTD comprises an XML Metadata
15 Interchange (XMI) DTD.

16
17 12. The system of claim 8, wherein the document reception module
18 comprises an IMS gateway.

19
20 13. The system of claim 8, further comprising:
21

1 parsing the XML document using the DTD to decode the IMS transaction

2 definition; and

3 providing the decoded IMS transaction definition to the IMS.

4

5

6 16. The article of manufacture of claim 15, wherein the IMS transaction
7 definition comprises an APPLCTN macro.

8

9

10 17. The article of manufacture of claim 15, wherein the IMS transaction
11 definition comprises a TRANSACT macro.

12

13

14 18. The article of manufacture of claim 15, wherein the DTD comprises an
15 XML Metadata Interchange (XMI) DTD.

16

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18 19. The article of manufacture of claim 15, wherein the receiving step
19 comprises receiving the document at an IMS gateway.

20

21 20. The article of manufacture of claim 15, wherein the obtaining step
comprises:

22

1 modeling the IMS transaction definition in a Universal Modeling Language
2 (UML) to produce a UML object model;
3 processing the UML object model using an XML Metadata Interchange
4 (XMI)utility to create the DTD.
5

6
7 21. The article of manufacture of claim 15, the method further comprising:
8 obtaining an IMS transaction definition;
9 obtaining a Document Type Definition (DTD) specifying rules for encoding
10 the IMS transaction definition; and
11 parsing the IMS transaction definition with the DTD to encode the IMS
12 transaction definition in an XML document.
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1 REPRESENTING IMS TRANSACTION DEFINITIONS AS XML 2 DOCUMENTS

3 ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

4 A method for communicating with an Information Management System
5 (IMS) using eXtensible Markup Language (XML) documents includes the steps of
6 receiving a document comprising an IMS transaction definition encoded in XML;
7 obtaining a Document Type Definition (DTD) specifying rules for decoding the IMS
8 transaction definition; parsing the XML document using the DTD to decode the IMS
9 transaction definition; and providing the decoded IMS transaction definition to the
10 IMS.

11 A system for communicating with an IMS using XML documents includes
12 a document reception module configured to receive a document comprising an IMS
13 transaction definition encoded in XML; a parser configured to obtain a Document
14 Type Definition (DTD) specifying rules for decoding the IMS transaction definition
15 and further configured to parse the XML document using the DTD to decode the
16 IMS transaction definition; and an IMS interface module configured to provide the
17 decoded IMS transaction definition to the IMS.
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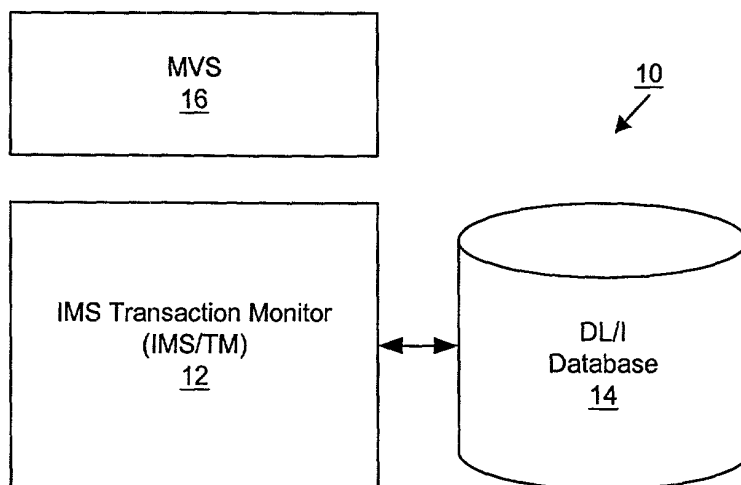


Fig. 1
(prior art)

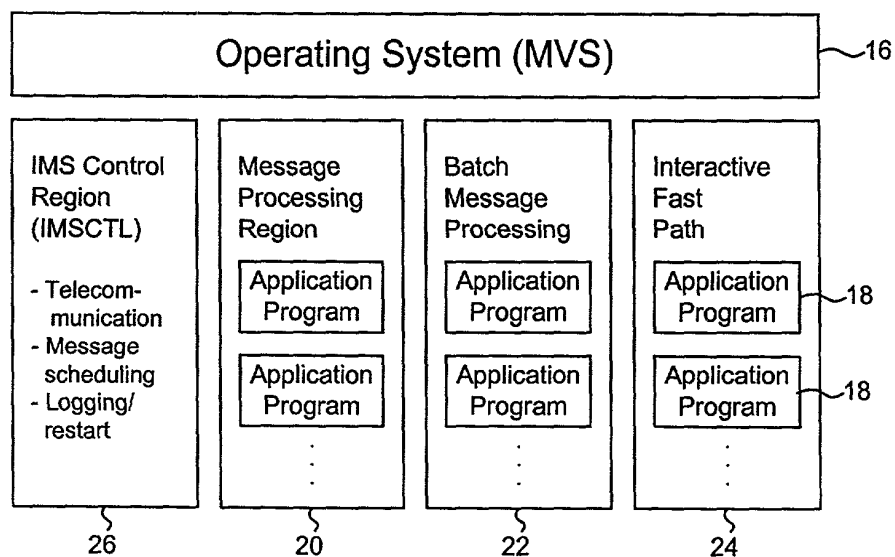


Fig. 2
(prior art)

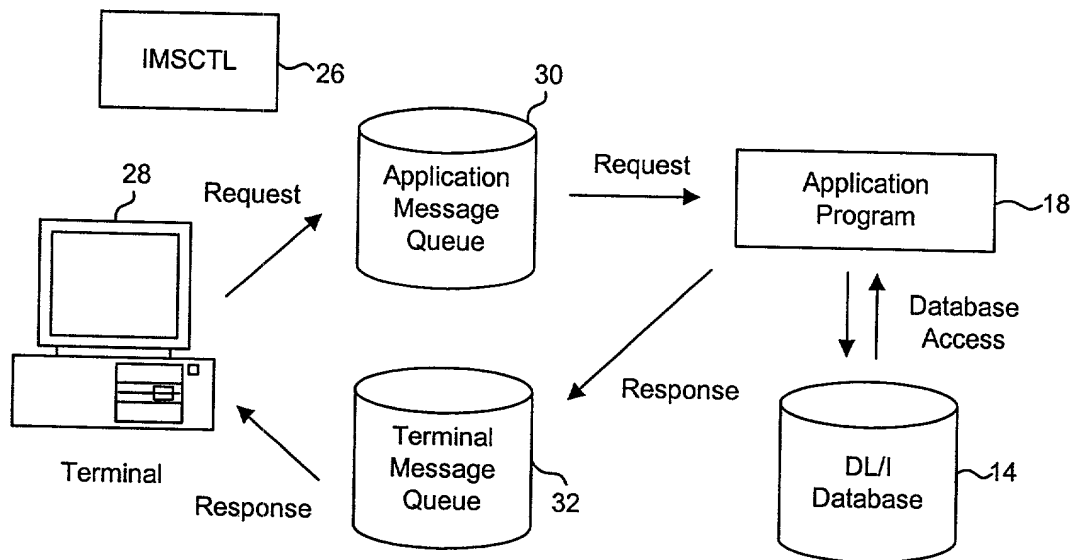


Fig. 3
(prior art)

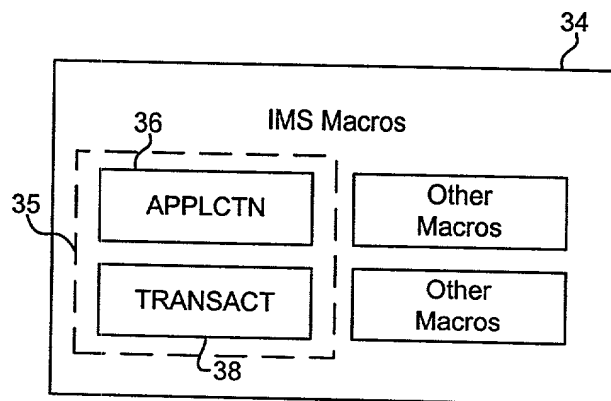


Fig. 4
(prior art)

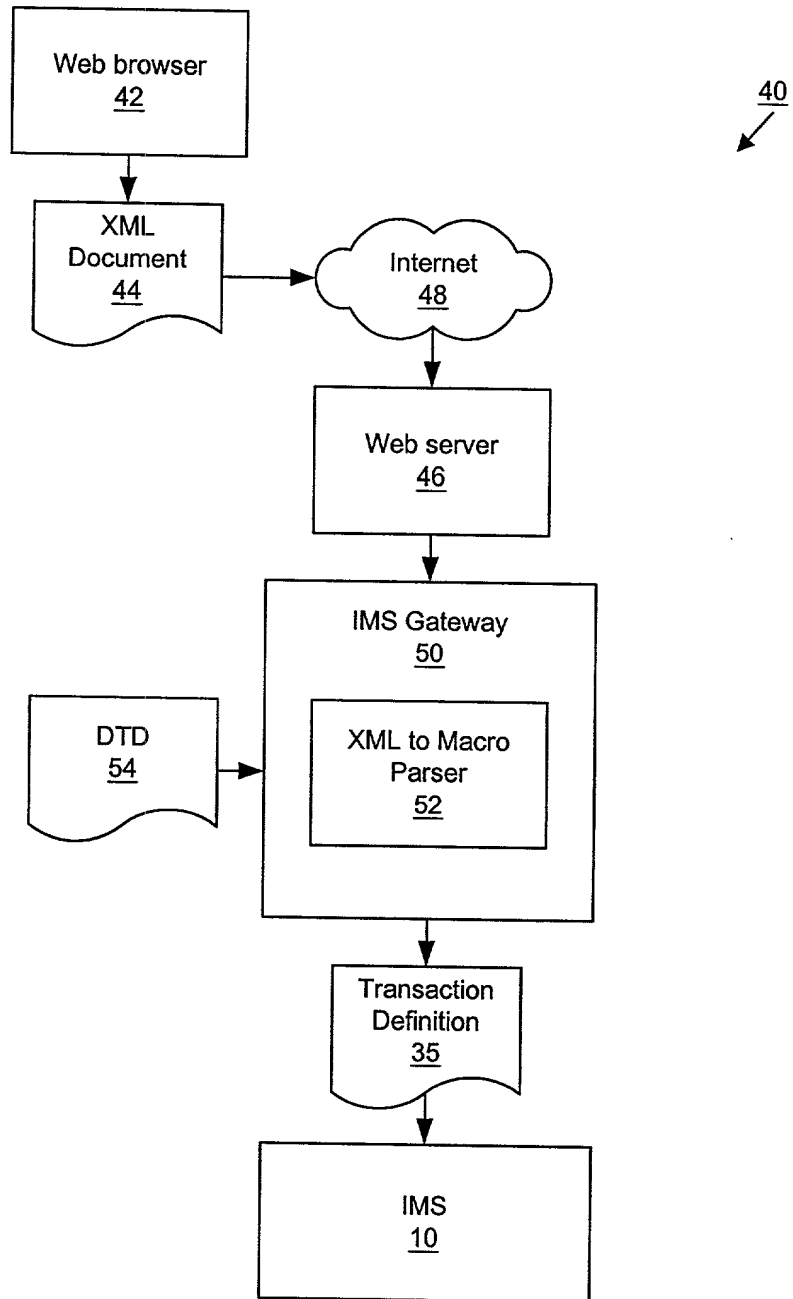


Fig. 5

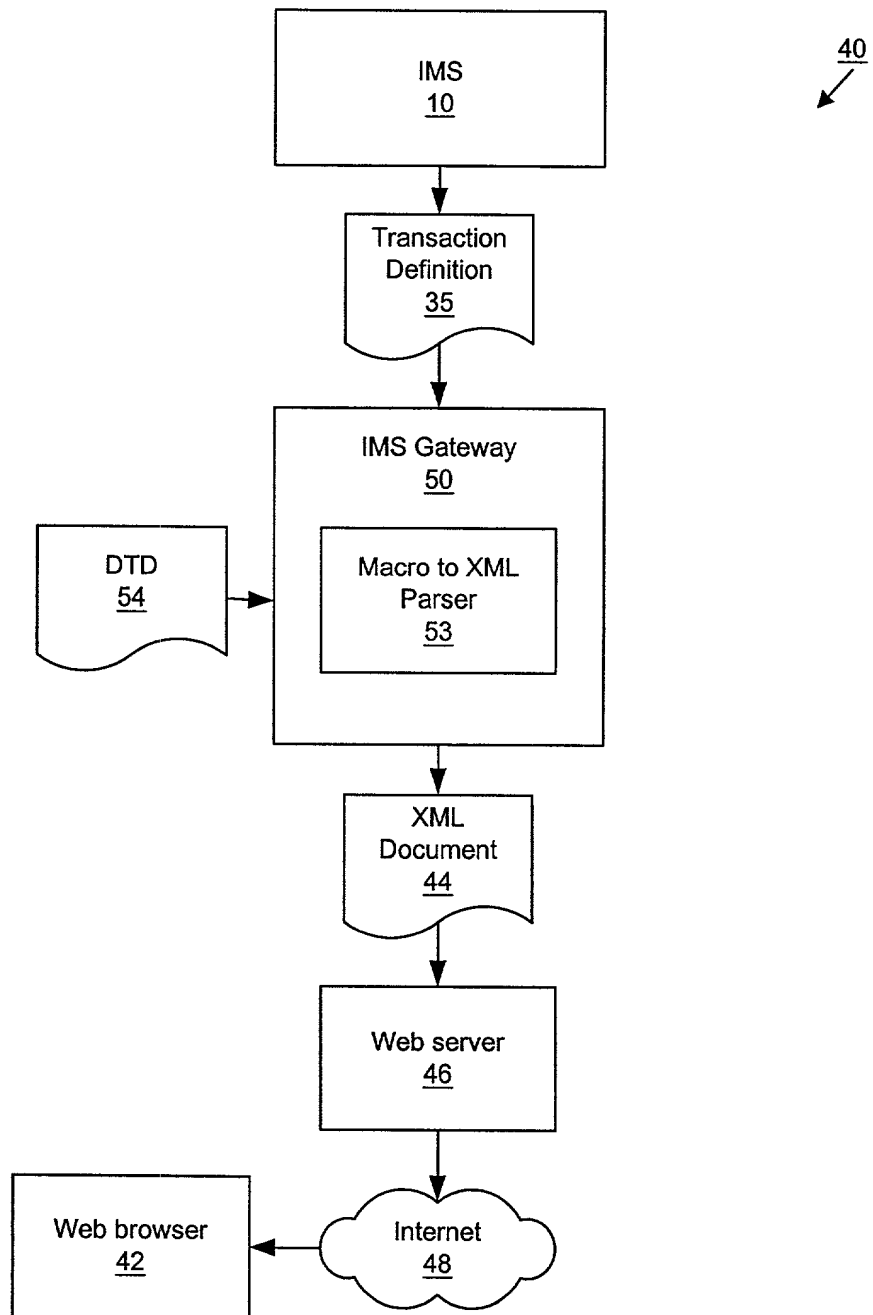


Fig. 6

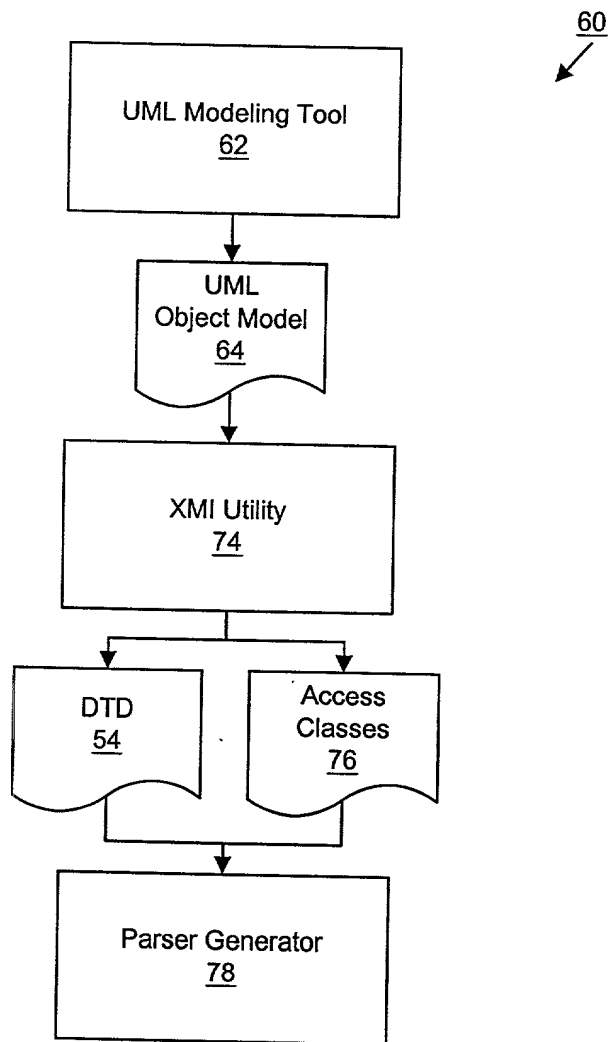


Fig. 7

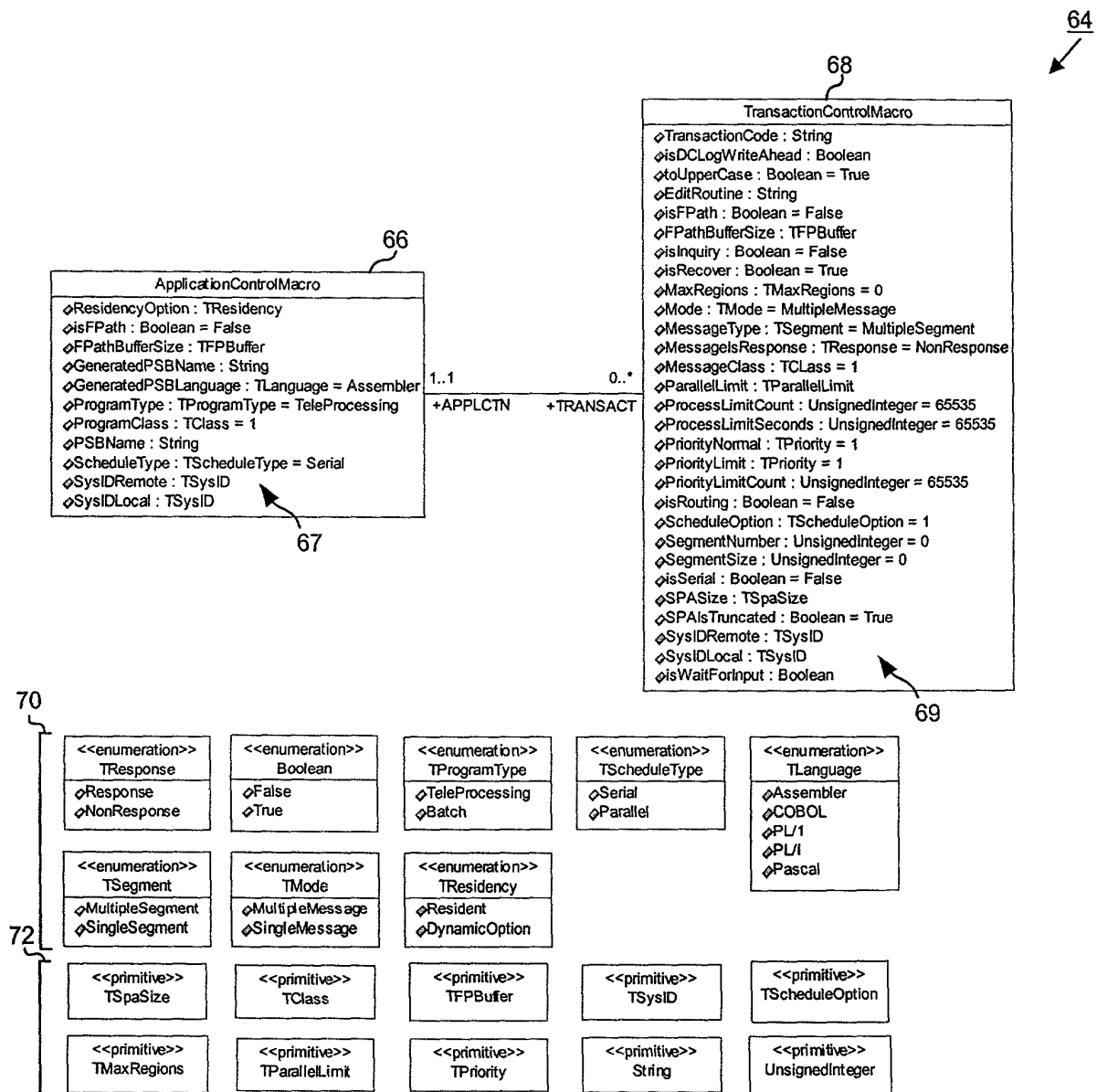


Fig. 8

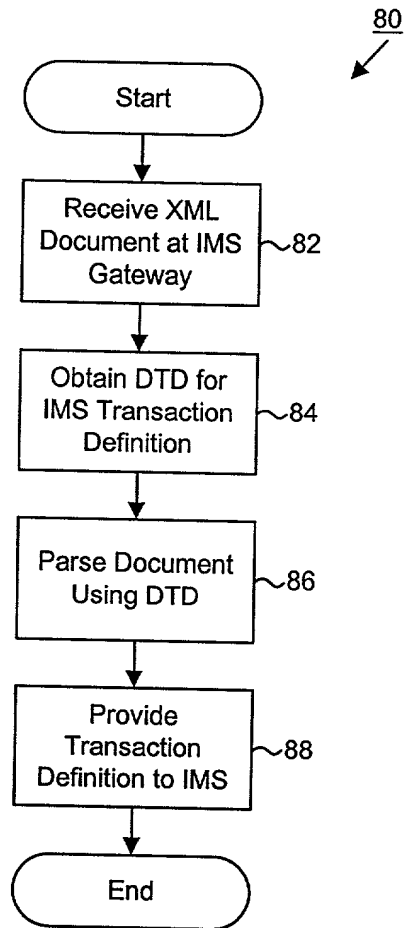


Fig. 9

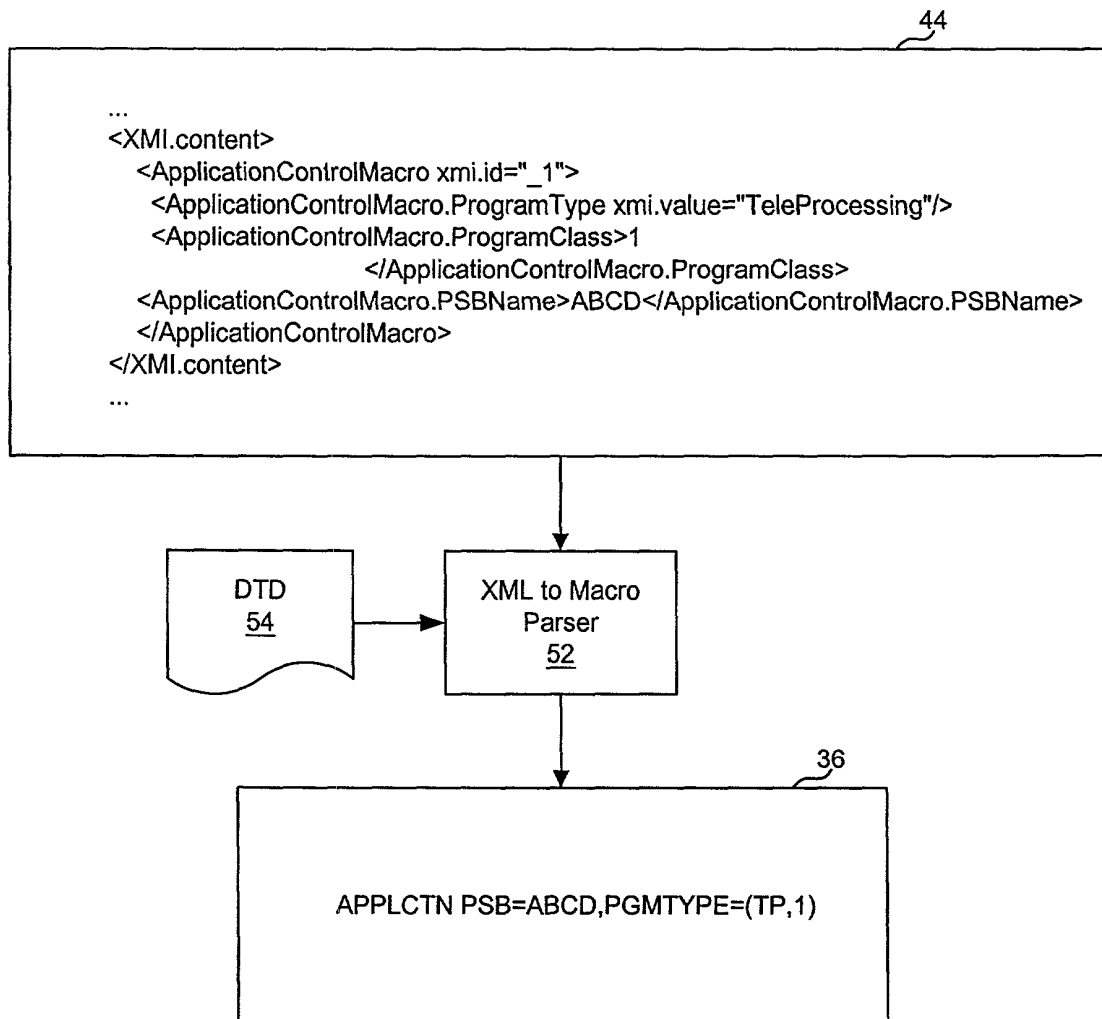


Fig. 10

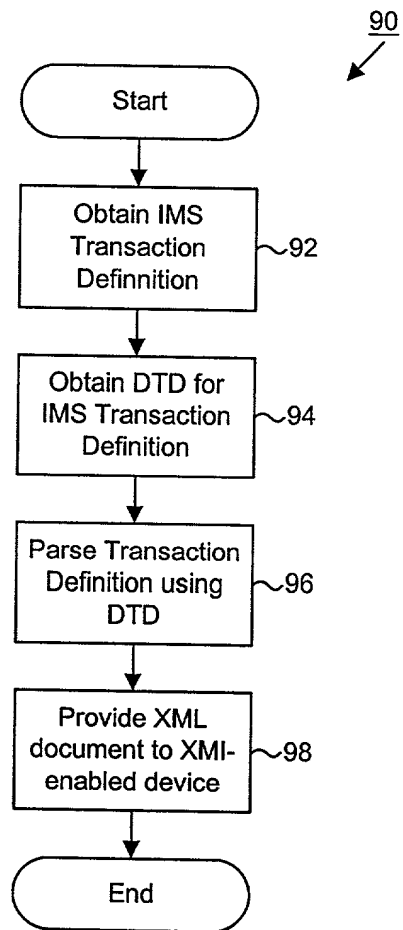


Fig. 11

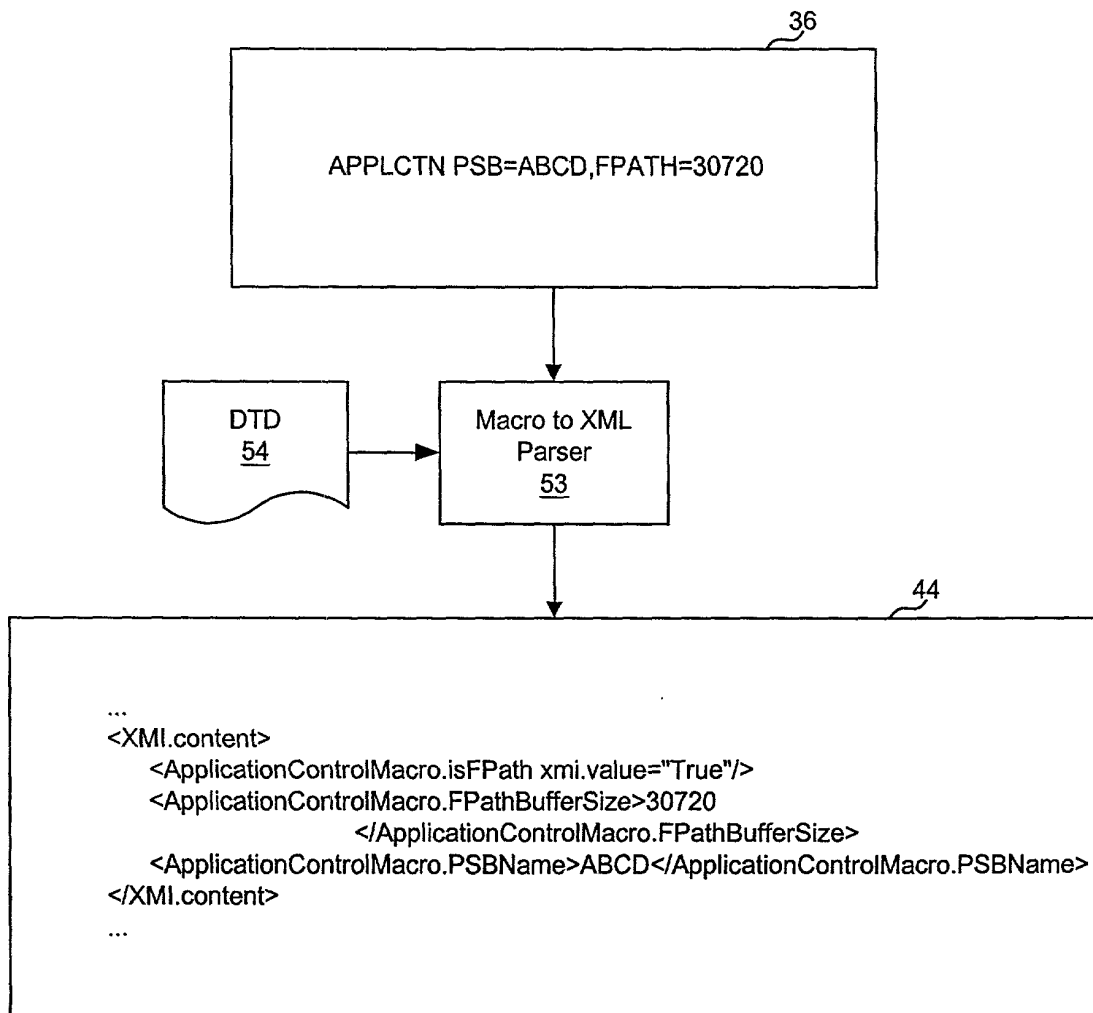


Fig. 12

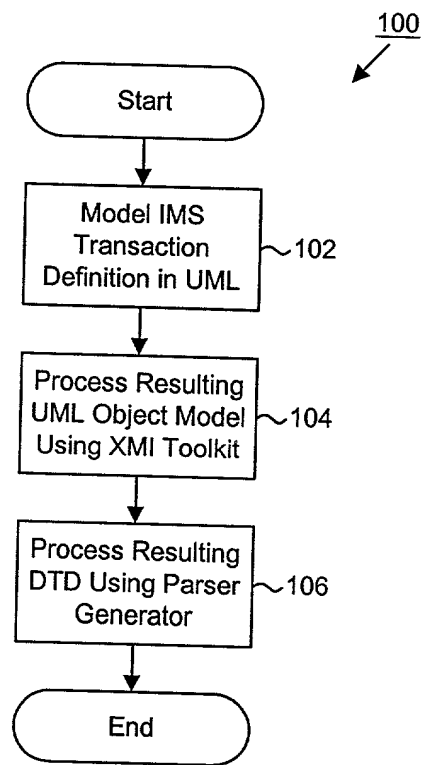


Fig. 13

DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY FOR PATENT APPLICATION

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence and citizenship are as stated below next to my name;

I believe I am the original, first and joint inventor of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled

REPRESENTING IMS TRANSACTION DEFINITIONS AS XML DOCUMENTS

the specification of which (check one)

 X is attached hereto.
 _____ was filed on _____
 as Application Serial No. _____
 and was amended on _____ (if applicable).

I hereby stat that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in Title 37, code of Federal Regulations, Section 1.56.

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, united States Code, Section 119 of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate listed below and have also identified below any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed:

Prior Foreign Application(s)			Priority Claimed
<u> none </u>	_____	_____	<u> </u> Yes <u> </u> No
(Number)	(Country)	(Day/Month/Year filed)	

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, Untied States Code, Section 120 of any United States application(s) listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35, United States Code, Section 112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 1.56, which occurred between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application:

<u>60/151,482</u>	<u>August 30, 1999</u>	<u>Pending</u>
(Application Serial No.)	(Filing Date)	(Status) (patented, pending, abandoned)

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

POWER OF ATTORNEY: As named inventor, I hereby appoint the following attorney(s) and/or agent(s) to prosecute this application and transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith. (list name and registration number)

Romualdas Strimaitis: 35,697
Timothy M. Farrell: 37,321
Ingrid M. Foerster: 36,511
Prentiss W. Johnson: 33,123
Christopher A. Hughes: 26,914
John E. Hoel: 26,279
Edward A. Pennington: 32,588
Joseph C. Redmond, Jr.: 18,753
Craig J. Madson: 29,407
L. Craig Metcalf: 31,398

Evan R. Witt: 32,512
A. John Pate: 36,234
Gary D.E. Pierce: 38,019
David B. Fonda: 39,672
John R. Thompson: 40,842
Barton W. Giddings: 41,036
Hal D. Baird: 42,284
Kory D. Christensen: 43,548

Send correspondence to:

Kory D. Christensen
MADSON & METCALF
15 West South Temple, Suite 900
Salt Lake City, Utah 84101
Telephone: (801) 537-1700

Full name of sole or first joint-inventor: Shyh-Mei Ho

Inventor's signature: Shyh-Mei F. Ho Date: 4/11/2000

Residence: 10375 Moretti Drive, Cupertino, California 95014

Citizenship: United States of America

Post Office Address: Same

Full name of second joint-inventor: Holger Juschke

Inventor's signature: _____ Date: _____

Residence: Tuttlinger Str. 110 Stuttgart, Federal Republic of Germany D-70619

Citizenship: German

Post Office Address: Same

DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY FOR PATENT APPLICATION

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence and citizenship are as stated below next to my name;

I believe I am the original, first and joint inventor of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled

REPRESENTING IMS TRANSACTION DEFINITIONS AS XML DOCUMENTS

the specification of which (check one)

 X is attached hereto.
 _____ was filed on _____
 as Application Serial No. _____
 and was amended on _____ (if applicable).

I hereby stat that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

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Prior Foreign Application(s)			Priority Claimed
<u> none </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u> Yes <u> </u> No
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(Application Serial No.)	(Filing Date)	(Status) (patented, pending, abandoned)

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David B. Fonda: 39,672
John R. Thompson: 40,842
Barton W. Giddings: 41,036
Hal D. Baird: 42,284
Kory D. Christensen: 43,548

Send correspondence to:

Kory D. Christensen
MADSON & METCALF
15 West South Temple, Suite 900
Salt Lake City, Utah 84101
Telephone: (801) 537-1700

Full name of sole or first joint-inventor: Shyh-Mei Ho

Inventor's signature:

Date:

Residence: 10375 Moretti Drive, Cupertino, California 95014

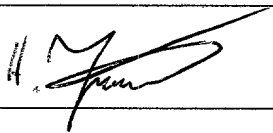
Citizenship: United States of America

Post Office Address: Same

Full name of second joint-inventor: Holger Juschkewitz

Inventor's signature:

Date:



4/11/2000

Residence: Tuttlinger Str. 110 Stuttgart, Federal Republic of Germany D-70619

Citizenship: German

Post Office Address: Same
